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Spores oblong-elliptical or obovate, 4-septate with a short, narrower, subconical, hyaline cell at each end, intermediate cells brown. Crest of 3 hyaline, spreading bristles about 7—10 *u* long. Basidia about as long as the spore, slender. Colored part of the spore 12—16 x 6—7 *u*. Differs from *P. funera*, in its constantly smaller spores.

ASTERINA DISCOIDEA, E. & M., in Am. Nat. This occurs also on leaves of *Olea Americana*, not differing specially from the form described on leaves of *Quercus laurifolia*. It may be that this is the *A. oleina*, Cke., Grev. XI, p. 38. The description there given is not inconsistent with this supposition. In that case, *A. discoidea*, E. & M., is a synonym of *A oleina*, Cke. Unfortunately, the specimen of this latter series in Rav F. Am., no. 757, in our copy, does not show even a perithecium.

MICROSPHÆRA DENSISSIMA, Schw.—What appears to be this species was found on leaves of *Quercus laurifolia*, at Green Cove Springs, in January and February, 1885. Mycelium thick, gray, persistent, confined to definite spots on the lower surface of the leaf, 8—10 mm. in diameter Perithecia black, globose, then depressed, 120 *u*. Appendages stout, continuous and subhyaline, twice dichotomous, ultimate divisions curved 96—120 x 7 *u*. Asci 6. Sporidia 6—8, oval, granular and nucleate, 21—25 x 12 *u*. The branched tips of the appendages are often of a pyramidal shape, the main axis running through and bearing a second set of branches shorter than the first.

NEW NORTH AMERICAN FUNGI.

BY DR. G. WINTER, LEIPZIG, GERMANY.

SPHÆRELLA EARLIANA, Winter.—Perithecia amphigena, densissime stipata, greges parvos, angulato-rotundatos, ca. 1—2 mm. latos, nigros formantia, minutissima, globosa, poro simplici pertusa, atra, 60—70 *u* diameter. Asci fasciculati, e basi subventricosa sursum parum attenuati, brevissime stipitati, 8—spori, 26—30 *u* longi, 7 *u* crassi. Sporæ inordinatæ, clavatæ, medio uniseptatæ, non constrictæ, hyalinæ, 8 *v* longæ, 2 *u* crassæ. Paraphyses desunt.

On cultivated strawberries, Anna, Ills., May 2d, 1882, Leg. F. S. Earle. Differs from *Sphærella Fragariæ* (Tul.) especially in its small asci and sporidia.

FUSICLADIUM EFFUSUM, Winter.—Cæspites hypophylli, plerumque minuti, rotundati, rarius effusi, confluentes, sine macula, fumosi. Hyphæ erectæ, simplices vel parum ramosæ, septatæ, guttulatæque, valde torulosæ, fuscæ, apicem versus dilutiores, 100—140 longæ x 4 *u* crassæ. Sporæ oblongo-fusoideæ, fere rhomboideæ, continuæ vel uniseptatæ, dilutissime fuscescentes, utrinque subtruncatæ, 17—24 *u* longæ, 5½—7*u* crassæ. On leaves of *Carya alba*, Cobden, Ill., October 1st. 1882. Leg. F. S. Earle.

Darluca interseminata, Winter.—Perithecia gregaria s. dense sparsa, superficialia, punctiformia, globosa, demum collapse, poro pertusa, membranacea, fusca, 80—130 *u* diameter. Sporæ oblongæ s. oblongo-cylindraceæ, utrinque rotundatæ, hyalinæ, uni-(rarissime bi-) septatæ, ad septum vix vel perparum constrictæ, 12—14 *u* longæ, 3 *u* crassæ. On leaves of *Stellaria* with *Peronospora Alsinearum*, Casp.

Doassansia decipiens, Winter.—Acervuli epiphylli, greges minutos, rotundatos irregularesve, interdum confluentes, pallide fusco-luteos, in macula indeterminata, luteola insidentes, 1—5 mm. diameter, metientes formantes, puncitiformes, rotundati seu elliptici, plerumque dense stipati, non raro confluentes, fusci, immersi, 100—200 *u* lati, e sporis numerosissimis, densissime conglobatis, a tegumento tenuissimo, pseudoparenchymatico, e cellulis minutissimis, fuscis contexto, dense applicato, undique circumdati. Sporæ rotundato-polygoniæ, isodiametricæ (sit venia verbo!) vel subellipticæ, sæpe irregulares, pallide fuscidulæ, læves, 10—16 *u* diam. in planta adhuc viventi germinates. Sporidia filiformia, tenuissima, sæpe flexuosa, usque 70 *u* longæ, vix 1 *u* crassæ. On leaves of *Limnanthemum lacunosum*. Leg. E. A. Rau., Green Pond, Morri Co., N. J., Aug. 1883. This is a very interesting but doubtful species.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON RAMULARIA.

Whether the mycelium in *all* the species spreads through the intercellular spaces of the leaf, cannot perhaps be positively stated, but this is very plainly the case with some. In *R. Tulasnei*, Sacc., the creeping threads of mycelium among the inner cells of the leaf are very noticeable. The fertile hyphæ also often burst out from little pustules, like the young pustules of some uredo, and sometimes apparently they are quite superficial.

Ramularia macrospora, Fres. var. *Senecionis*, Sacc.—On leaves of *Aster Novæ Angliæ*, Wis. (Trelease.) To the naked eye resembling the conidia of *Entyloma Compositarum*, Farl. Conidia colorless, 1—4-celled, usually 2-celled, oblong ovoid, slightly truncate at the pointed extremeties, sometimes narrowed gradually to the septum, 20—40 x 5—6 *u*. This species which should have been included with the others in the June No. of the Journal was overlooked. The description is copied from the Prelim. List of the Parasitic Fungi, Wis., p. 13.

Ramularia crypta, Ck. Grev. XII, p. 27.—The description of this species which was overlooked (see p. 82 of this Journ.) is given below:

"Hypophyllous, covered by the tomentum of the leaf. Hyphæ thick (crassæ), simple, short. Conidia cylindrical, obtuse at each end, straight or slightly curved, hyaline, 25—30 x 6 *u*."